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ABSTRACT

A brief mid-plan review of the work of the Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences of the University Grants Commission (UGC) of New Delhi, India, is presented. Recommendations of the UGC Standing Committee on the Development of Colleges during the plan period and on the implementation of several new programs as part of the Faculty Improvement Programs are also included. An outline is provided on the plan programs and guidelines for development of centralized facilities including: workshops, university service, and instrumentation centers; regional instrumentation centers; science education centers; computer facilities; and regional library centers. The scheme of national associateship is also outlined. The Commission has revised the pattern of assistance for various schemes like improvement of existing hostel facilities, improvement or establishment of study centers, development of play fields and purchase of accessories and sports, construction of gymnasia, extension or construction of canteens, including furniture or equipment in the universities and colleges. (SW)

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Vol. 2 No. 3 April 1977

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

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FOREWORD

This is the last issue of the Second Volume of the *Bulletin*. As we go to the Press now we have journeyed through three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Commission has already reviewed the Major Developmental Programmes and Quality Improvement Programmes for the Development of Higher Education in the Universities and Colleges. In our earlier issues of the *Bulletin* we have published the guidelines for the implementation of several of these programmes. The present issue gives in brief a mid-plan review of the work of the Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences. We are also publishing here the recommendations of the UGC Standing Committee on the Development of Colleges during the Plan Period, as well as on the Implementation of several new programmes as part of the Faculty Improvement Programmes under the Rs. 5 lakhs scheme of assistance to the Colleges.

In the University sector the plan programmes and guidelines for development of Centralised Facilities like Workshops, University Service and Instrumentation Centres, Regional Instrumentation Centres, Science Education Centres, Computer Facilities and Regional Library Centres have also been outlined. The outlines of the scheme of National Associateship have also been published here.

The Commission regards the projects relating to Students Welfare as an integral part of Educational Development. Keeping in view these objectives the Commission has revised the pattern of assistance for various schemes like Improvement of Existing Hostel Facilities, Improvement or Establishment of Study Centres, Development of Play Fields and Purchase of Accessories and Sports, Construction of Gymnasia, Extension or Construction of Canteens, including Furniture or Equipment in the Universities and Colleges.

The Commission would welcome comments from the academic community on the several programmes published in the columns of the *Bulletin*. These comments in the form of short communications will be published in the *Journal of Higher Education* which is a sister periodical brought out by the Commission.

SATISH CHANDRA
Chairman
University Grants Commission

April 1977

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1. A MID PLAN REVIEW OF THE WORK OF UGC PANELS IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (1974-76)

Panels in various university disciplines in the Humanities and Social Sciences were set up in February, 1974 to advise the UGC on matters relating to the development of teaching and research in these areas. Since then the Panels met four times upto the end of 1975-76. An attempt is made below to review and highlight the work done by these Panels during the first two years of their existence.

I. MODERNISATION OF UNIVERSITY LEVEL COURSES

1. At their meetings held in September-October, 1974, the Panels suggested that regional workshops may be organised at different university centres in the country to suggest measures for upgrading and modernising the syllabi in various courses and for bringing them nearer to the needs of the society and students. The Commission accepted this recommendation. Accordingly, the following 28 regional workshops in various disciplines were arranged in some selected university centres throughout the country:

Workshops completed

S.No.	*Discipline*	*Venue —Universities*
1.	Economics	Aligarh, Sardar Patel, Calcutta, Panjab and Karnatak Universities.
2.	Education	Simla (H.P. University) National Workshop and Madras University.
3.	English Language and Literature	Kurukshetra, Mysore, Lucknow, North Eastern Hill and Bombay Universities and Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages.
4.	History	Gauhati, Mysore, Guru Nanak and Baroda Universities.
5.	Law	Madras, Panjab, Poona and Patna Universities.
6.	Philosophy	Andhra, Poona, Rajasthan and Utkal Universities.
7.	Political Science	Rajasthan, North Eastern Hill, Banaras, Osmania and Mysore Universities.
8.	Psychology	Allahabad, Baroda, Mysore and Utkal Universities.
9.	Sociology	Panjab, Ranchi, Poona and Andhra Universities.

2. The Workshop on Public Administration is yet to be organised. Similarly the question of organising Workshops in Commerce and the Content and orientation of Commerce Degree will be considered after the report of the Joint Committee of the UGC and the AICTE* is available.

* AICTE - All India Council of Technical Education.

3. The final report of the workshops in respect of those disciplines which have completed their work is likely to be available shortly. The Commission expects to formulate a new thrust in teaching and research in university courses after the recommendations of these workshops are available.

II. NEW SCHEMES INITIATED BY THE PANELS

4. On the advice of the Panels, the Commission has initiated several important programmes which are mentioned below, discipline-wise:

(i) History Panel

(a) Museums and Audio-visual Aids

5. The Commission, in May 1975 considered the recommendations made by the Panel on History about the development of museums and provision of audiovisual aids in the universities and development of studies in the History of Science. The Commission agreed to assist the universities to acquire audio-visual aids e.g. transperencies, plaster casts, epidiascope etc., for the departments of History and Archaeology and agreed to provide a grant upto Rs. 15,000 to a selected department for the purpose in the Fifth plan period. It was further agreed that during the Fifth plan a grant upto Rs. 20,000 may be provided to the universities which have already working museums. Proposals were invited from the universities and 21 universities have been selected to participate in this programme.

(b) Studies in the History of Science

6. On the recommendation of the History Panel, the Commission invited proposals for interdisciplinary studies in the History of Science from the universities which have strong departments of Sciences, History and Philosophy. The Commission agreed to provide salary of a teacher either in the Lecturer's or Reader's grade on cent per cent basis during the Fifth Plan period on condition that the institutions would take over the liability of maintaining the post at the end of the Fifth Plan. On the recommendation of the History Panel, the Commission has sanctioned outside the plan allocation the post of a Reader to the universities of Rajasthan, Roorkee and Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani to develop studies in the History of Science and Technology.

(c) *Development of Courses in History of Science and Technology*

7. The History Panel in January and February, 1975 considered the

recommendations of the Seminar on History of Science organised by the National Commission of Compilation of History of Science in India in September, 1974. The Panel, interalia, recommended that a committee may be set up to formulate courses for teaching History of Science and Technology in the universities. Accordingly, a committee was set up in February 1976. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Commission in April, 1976. It was decided that considering the present position, it may not be advisable to start courses in the teaching of History of Science and Technology in too many universities at the same time. It was felt that a dozen or so of universities could be identified and supported to develop such courses. The selection of universities would depend on the level of development they had attained in this area.

8. Ten junior research fellowships will be instituted for supporting research in this area. The fellowships will be administered centrally by the UGC. These fellowships will be normally available to those departments which have already made some provision for teaching and research in this area. It is important that the selected fellows work with guides who have demonstrated their interest and capacity in this field.

9. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,000 will be made available to some selected university departments which have already undertaken studies and research in the teaching of History of Science and Technology. This grant will be available to the central library of the university; books and journals to be bought with the help of this grant will be selected by a committee of the concerned departments.

10. The History Panel was requested to identify a few university departments for developing studies and research in History of Science and Technology. The Panel indentified 13 universities for support.

(*d*) *Museum of Man*

11. The History Panel had suggested the setting up of a Museum of Man. The Commission was in general agreement with this suggestion and, as desired by the Commission, the matter was referred to the Department of Culture, Government of India. It is understood that the matter is receiving active consideration there.

(*e*) *Archival Cells*

12. In November, 1975 the History Panel recommended that it may be desirable to support a few universities for establishment of archival cells. It was suggested that this facility may be located in the library cadre and that the work of the archival cell may be overseen by a committee consisting of the librarian and the concerned heads of departments and that this facility should be available for processing historical records, manuscripts and the university records. About six universities will be selected in

the first instance and a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs will be provided to each of them for the following: staff (archivist, chemist and other supporting staff), library equipments and chemicals.

13. The Commission accepted these recommendations and, accordingly proposals were invited from various universities having departments of History and Archaeology. The proposals received from the universities were placed before the Panel for selecting the universities which may be supported for establishment of archival cells. The Panel recommended six universities for support under the above programme.

(*f*) *Studies in Tradition and Social History of Indian Art*

14. On the recommendation of the History Panel, the UGC appointed a committee to consider measures for promotion of study and research in the field of "Tradition" and "Social History of Indian Arts". In March 1976, the Committee identified eleven universities which could be helped to start elective courses in this area in apporopriate disciplines. The Committee also agreed to prepare a guideline for formulating these courses. The recommendations of the Committee have been generally accepted by the Commission. Steps are being taken to implement these recommendations with the help of the History Panel.

(*g*) *Development of Expertise in Archaeology*

15. The Commission constituted a committee for proposing ways and means of developing expertise in the field of Archaeology and museums in the universities. The report of the Committee was considered by the Commission in March 1976. The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee. On the recommendations of the Committee, the Commission has instituted 10 fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 p.m. for a period of 3 months every year to be made available to in-service teachers who may like to undertake training in the field of Archaeology with the Archaeological Survey of India at their major excavation centres. Eacn person would avail of this fellowship for a period of 3 months for two successive years. In addition to the fellowship, the fellow would be paid TA in accordance with the rules of the university concerned. The maximum number of fellowships that may be available at any given time would not exceed 20. In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission universities having Archaeology Department were requested to send applications for the award of these fellowships from the eligible teachers for consideration. Applications received from the university teachers are being placed before the History Panel for selection of fellows for the award of the fellowships.

16. The Commission also desired that the universities having at least 4 courses in Archaeology at the postgraduate level and with adequate arrangements for practical training may be considered for some assistance

outside the plan allocation for development of Archaeological studies. The Universities have been requested to send certain information in this regard. The information received from the universities is being processed.

(ii) Law Panel

(a) LL.M. as a Full-time Course and LL.M. Scholarships

17. The University Grants Commission, in July 1975 considered the recommendations made by the Law Panel that LL.M. courses should be offered to full-time students only and that such facilities should not be made available to part-time students. The Commission desired that views of the universities may be ascertained in the matter. The Commission as an interim measure desired that names of a few institutions which could be developed for creating adequate facilities for full-time LL.M. courses may be suggested by the Panel.

18. The decision of the Commission and the views of 10 universities which were received in this connection were placed before the Law Panel. The Panel noted with satisfaction that the UGC had accepted the recommendation that the LL.M. courses should be offered to full-time students. It was also noted that the Commission had emphasised that such facilities should not be made available to the part-time students. The Panel, however, felt that this decision of the Commission would be practical only if appropriate financial help is given to LL.M. students in the form of scholarships. The Panel recommended that, to begin with, a scholarship of Rs. 400 p.m. may be given to all students enrolled in LL.M. classes provided they had (a) a consistently good academic record (at least a second class prelegal educational career) and (b) first class LL.B. degree.

19. The recommendations of the Panel were considered by the Commission in March 1976. The Commission agreed to institute 50 scholarships of Rs. 250 per month for LL.M. studies to be administered directly by the UGC to enable meritorious students to pursue their full-time LL.M. course in the universities identified for the purpose with the help of the Law Panel. The scholarships would be tenable for a period of two years and where a scholar is enrolled in a university other than from the university from which he obtained his LL.B. degree, he may also be paid travel expenses as in the case of National Scholarships.

20. In the light of the views expressed by the universities on the earlier decision of the Commission that only full-time LL.M. courses be provided by the universities, the Commission desired that the Law Panel may be requested to review its earlier recommendations regarding this, bearing in mind that factors like criteria of admissions, quality of teaching, the prescribed standard for LL.M. courses, motivation and job opportunities for the candidates and the total period of studies may be more important than the full-time or half-time character of the courses. The matter is under

consideration. In the meantime, the Panel has made recommendations on the applications received for LL.M. scholarships.

(iii) Economics Panel

(*a*) *Preparation of Text-books and Reading Materials*

21. In May 1975 the Economics Panel decided to invite 19 authors to prepare text-books and edit readings in Economics especially for the use of undergraduate students. There was encouraging response to this invitation. The Panel recommended and the Commission accepted the following proposals:

S. No.	*Title of the Book*	*Name of the Author*
1.	International Economics	Dr. V.R. Panchmukhi, Bombay University, Bombay.
2.	Micro Economics	Dr. V.N. Kothari, M.S. University, Baroda.
3.	Theory of Growth and Planning	Dr. Pradhan H. Prasad, A.N.S. Institute of Social Studies, Patna.
4.	Public Economics with major emphasis on Public Finance	Dr. Shailendra Singh, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
5.	Indian Economic Problems (After Independence)	Dr. A.B. Singh, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

22. Professor Manmohan Singh (Punjabi University), Dr. V.K. Alagh (Planning Commission) and Professor S. Chakravarti (Planning Commission) have also agreed to send their proposals.

23. The Panel also suggested and the Commission agreed that the proposals concerning editing of readings should receive the same level of support as writing of text books.

(*b*) *Special Assistance for Publication of Outstanding Theses in Economics which have remained unpublished so far*

24. It was reported to the Economics Panel that there are first rate theses completed in some universities which were not published for a variety of reasons. The Panel recommended special assistance for the publication of such theses. This suggestion was accepted by the Commission and in July, 1975 letters were sent to all the Professors of Economics in the universities in India requesting them to send necessary information in this regard to the Commission. Some theses have been identified for the purpose and others are being examined. A few scholars have also been advised to revise and update their theses.

(iv) Philosophy Panel

(*a*) *What is Living and What is Dead in Indian Philosophy?*

25. The Philosophy Panel suggested that a seminar may be organised at Andhra University on "What is Living and What is Dead in Indian Philosophy". This seminar was organised at Andhra University under the Directorship of Dr. V.B. Kishan, Professor and Head of the Department of Philosophy, Andhra University from the 6th of October to 11th of October 1975. A brochure containing summaries of the papers presented at the seminar together with a critical examination of the ideas thrown up during the deliberations is being published.

(*b*) *Dialogue Between University Teachers of Philosophy and Traditional Pandits*

26. In pursuance of the recommendation made at the seminar on "What is living and what is dead in Indian Philosophy" held at Andhra University, Waltair with the Commission's support the Philosophy Panel desired that channels of communications and contact between university teachers of Philosophy and traditional pundits should be strengthened and for this colloquia should be organised on a continuing basis in different regions of the country. The first such colloquium, it was suggested, may be held at Sri Venkateswara University. It was also desired that a steering committee may be constituted to prepare a plan of action for the first colloquium. The recommendations of the Panel were accepted by the Commission in February 1976.

27. A steering committee consisting of Dr. E.R. Sri Krishna Sarma, Department of Sanskrit, Sri Venkateswara University as the Convenor and Professor Daya Krishna and Professor M.P. Rege, Kiriti College, Bombay as members was constituted to prepare the plan of action for the first colloquium. The Steering Committee met on 6th and 7th of April, 1976 at Sri Venkateswara University. The Commission has agreed to support the first such colloquium at Sri Venkateswara University and also agreed to help the Philosophy department of Rajasthan University to establish contact with traditional pundits at Jaipur.

(*c*) *Budhist Studies*

28. The Philosophy Panel desired to promote Budhist studies and suggested that it should be fostered and encouraged in India by introducing optional and compulsory papers at the undergraduate, post-graduate and post-masters levels and appropriate incentives should be provided to the universities for Ph.D. and D.Litt. research in this area. The Panel recommended that the Commission may consider instituting readership and fellowships in Budhist studies if such a proposal is received from the

universities. The Commission accepted in principle the need for encouraging Budhist studies in the universities and desired that proposals received from the universities in this regard may be examined on merits outside the plan allocation to the universities. Accordingly, proposals were invited from the universities and are being processed.

(*d*) *Alternative Futuristics*

29. A sub-committee with Professor Daya Krishna, Department of Philosophy, Rajasthan University as Convenor and Professor K.S. Murty, Professor Rajendra Prasad and Professor K.J. Shah as members was constituted to formulate a project on alternative futuristics which may include a study of (a) conception of ideal society, its models and norms, (b) the extent to which these norms are exemplified in existing societies, (c) the factors responsible for partial or non-realisation of these values, (d) the possible ways on which full realization may be achieved, (e) the resources-basis available for establishing an ideal society and (f) the methods for evaluating as to how far a society is or approximates to an ideal society etc. This recommendation was accepted by the Commission in March 1975. A sub-committee was constituted to work out the design and the details of the study and an amount of Rs. 16,400 was sanctioned to the Philosophy department of Rajasthan University in connection with the work relating to this study. The final report of the study is likely to be available shortly.

(*e*) *Survey of Research in Philosophy in the Universities*

30. The Panel suggested that a report giving an account of complete and on-going research in Philosophy in the Indian universities may be brought out by the Philosophy department of Poona University. The suggestion was accepted by the Commission and a grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned to the Poona University for this purpose. The detailed proposal received from Professor S.S. Barlingay, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Poona University was considered by the Philosophy Panel in January 1976. The Panel recommended a sum of Rs. 20,000 for undertaking this project. This has been accepted by the Commission.

(*f*) *Philosophical Research in India*

31. The Philosophy Panel suggested that a volume entitled "Philosophical Research in India" which may contain synopses of all the doctorate theses in Philosophy produced in Indian universities since 1857 may be brought out by the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Madras University. The suggestion was accepted by the Commission. The matter is under negotiation with the CAS in Philosophy, Madras University.

(g) *Index to Periodical Literature in Philosophy*

32. The Panel suggested that an index to articles in Philosophical Journals in India may be compiled by the department of Philosophy, Rajasthan University. The suggestion made by the Panel was accepted by the Commission and a grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

(v) Sociology and Social Anthropology Panel

33. The Panel set up a committee for preparing a status report on the teaching of Sociology and Social Anthropology in the Indian universities and colleges. The Committee has made a detailed survey of the present position through a variety of techniques. The final report of this committee is likely to be available by March 1977. This report, together with the report on workshops, will provide a valuable base for modernizing the courses and taking remedial action.

(vi) Social Work Education Panel

(a) *Status Report*

34. A review committee was set up by the Social Work Education Panel to review the existing courses in Social Work Education and to suggest changes in the syallabi. The Committee has completed an intensive field survey of all social work education institutions which are within the purview of the universities. The first draft of the report of this committee was revised in August 1976. The final report is expected by March 1977.

(b) *Survey of Research in Social Work Education*

35. The Social Work Education Panel was informed that, with the support of the Ministry of Education, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay had brought out a concise summary of the Master's dissertations in Social Work Education accepted by the Indian universities up till 1960. It was felt that there was urgent need to bring this publication upto date and to include in it summaries of the Doctor's dissertations also. The Panel recommended that the possibilities of entrusting this work to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay or to the Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi University may be explored and necessary support given to either of them towards this project. On reconsideration and on examining the proposals received from the two institutions, it was decided that abstracts of only selected master's theses and all Ph.D. dissertations may be brought out. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences or Delhi School of Social Work will take up this work.

(vii) English and Foreign Languages Panel

(*a*) *Status Report*

36. The English and Foreign Languages Panel has also set up a committee to prepare a report on the present status of teaching and research in foreign languages being taught in Indian universities. A questionnaire was circulated to the universities which have facilities in foreign languages. Information received from the universities is being processed.

(*b*) *The Ad-hoc Committee*

37. The Commission set up an ad-hoc committee to suggest short-term and long-term measures for improving the teaching of foreign languages in Indian universities. The committee suggested a variety of steps in this regard which the Commission accepted. Action has been initiated on these decisions. The English and Foreign Languages Panel endorsed these steps and suggested further measures to strengthen existing facilities in the universities.

(viii) Modern Indian Languages Panel

(*a*) *Questionnaire Study*

38. The Modern Indian Languages Panel undertook a questionnaire study of the facilities at present available for teaching and research in various modern Indian languages in the universities and colleges to better identify effective measures for improving the standard of teaching and research in these languages. There has been some difficulty in the project because of some unavoidable circumstances. The Panel may consider the matter at its next meeting.

(*b*) *Guidelines for Preparation of Reference Materials*

39. The Panel has prepared comprehensive guidelines for supporting preparation of basic reference materials for teaching and research. The Panel does not favour support to university departments for preparing formal dictionaries which usually take 10-20 years or even more.

40. In September 1976 the Modern Indian Languages Panel considered the working paper received from Dr. P.S. Gupta, Professor of Hindi, Sardar Patel University regarding support for preparing dictionaries, lexicons, commentaries and bibliographies and recommended that:

(i) The Commission may support the preparation of reference work in Modern Indian Languages which will provide basic material for advanced academic studies of language and literature.

(ii) Any such project supported by the Commission, should not take more

than 5 years and the project should be approved only if the university or the Department concerned undertakes to complete the project in 5 years. If the project is not completed in time, it should be completed by the concerned agencies without the Commission's assistance.

(iii) Such projects should be entrusted only to those universities or departments which have established reputation and standards in the field and which have a viable group of research scholars so that the project does not come to grief if the Director, for any reason, is not available to guide and supervise the work.

The recommendation of the Panel is under the consideration of the Commission.

(ix) Commerce Panel

(*a*) *Diploma Course on Management in Public Enterprises*

41. On the recommendation of the Commerce Panel, a Committee was set up to examine the possibility of starting diploma course on Management of Public Enterprises and the feasibility of organising training programmes for freshly recruited persons in public sector units. The recommendations made by the Committee and endorsed by the Panel, were accepted by the Commission. The recommendation of the Committee regarding in-service training programmes for personnel of public sector units has been brought to the notice of the universities for necessary action.

(*b*) *Joint UGC-AICTE Committee on Commerce*

42. The Panel was informed that a joint UGC-AICTE Committee was being set up to examine the need and relevance of Commerce courses in the universities and to prepare guidelines for running them, keeping in view the matter offered at present in Economics and Management courses. The Convenor of the Panel is finalizing an approach paper on the subject with the help of notes and papers prepared by the members of the Panel.

(x) Education Panel

(*a*) *A Unit on Social Psychology of Education*

43. On the recommendation of the Education Panel, the Commission agreed to support a research-cum-teaching unit in the Psychology Department, Allahabad University. The unit will concentrate on research and produce text-books and reading materials in this area.

(*b*) *Joint UGC-NCTE Conference*

44. A joint UGC-NCTE Conference on Teacher Education was held

in June 1976 to consider revision of the B.Ed. and M.Ed. programmes to suit the requirements of the recognized pattern of schooling. Another such conference will be held to consider the approach paper which has been prepared for the purpose.

III GENERAL MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PANELS

(*a*) *Establishment of Faculty of Spiritual Sciences in Universities*

45. The suggestion received from the Vice-President of India for establishment of a faculty of spiritual sciences in the Indian Universities was placed for consideration before the Panels on Psychology, Sociology, Linguistics, History and Philosophy. The opinion of the Panels was placed before the Commission in February 1976. The Commission desired that this may be examined with the help of a Committee. Accordingly, a committee was constituted. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee which have been circulated to the universities.

(*b*) *Neglected Areas*

46. The Convenors of the Humanities and Social Sciences Panels at their meeting held in July 1975 felt that there are some areas of study and research in each discipline which are either neglected or new and have not received the due attention in the universities. The Convenors felt that such neglected and new areas and branches of study and research which have either not been initiated or which have remained neglected in various regions of the country may be identified. This question was placed before the Panels. The Panels considered this problem and made some recommendations in this regard. The recommendations of the Panel were considered by the Commission in February 1976. The Commission decided that this matter could be taken up at the time when the reports of the workshops organised for modernising the syllabi in various studies are available.

(*c*) *University Leadership Project*

47. The University Grants Commission in October, 1975 while considering the proposals regarding University Leadership Projects in sciences felt that the programme of ULP may also be taken up for implementation under COHSIP. The question of selecting appropriate University departments for this purpose was referred to the Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences at their meetings held in November-December, 1975 and January, 1976. The Panels recommended 30 university departments for participation under this programme. The recommendations of these Panels were considered by the Commission which desired that the Committee of the Convenors of the Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences

may be requested to consider the recommendations made by the various panels and select about 25 university departments for participation under this programme. The selection of departments may be made keeping the following in view:

(i) The programme may be implemented, in the first instance, in the affiliating universities;

(ii) As far as possible distribution of disciplines among the universities should be even—regional requirements should be kept in view in the selection of the universities;

(iii) Ordinarily not more than 4 universities may be selected for each of the major disciplines.

48. The Convenors agreed that University Leadership Projects may be implemented in the first instance in a few selected affiliating universities. The Commission considered the recommendations and desired that the Economics Department of Panjab University and the Philosophy Department of Rajasthan University may be invited to begin with, to participate in the University Leadership Projects for the Humanities and Social Sciences in colleges. The Commission also desired that other departments recommended by the Panels may be requested to indicate their willingness to participate in this programme and to send concrete proposals in this regard for the Commission's consideration. Accordingly, proposals have since been invited from these universities.

(*d*) *Research Priorities*

49. The Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences have devoted considerable time in preparing lists of research priorities in various disciplines. An illustrative list of research priorities is given in the brochure — *Support for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, 1975*. In case of some disciplines the list is based on the findings of expert groups set up for the purpose by the ICSSR; in some disciplines the UGC Panels identified their own research priorities; and in the case of Education the list was adopted from the report of a UGC Seminar on Education Research. The list is merely illustrative and will be under constant revision.

(*e*) *Research Programmes*

50. The University Grants Commission is providing financial assistance to universities and colleges for Short Term Research Projects and for Advanced Research Projects in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Research projects are approved on the recommendations of the concerned Panels which meet twice in a year for the purpose.

(*f*) *Advanced Research Projects*

51. During the five selections, two each in 1974-75, 1975-76, and one

in 1976-77 the Commission has approved 117 advanced research projects in a number of universities and in a number of disciplines and a grant of Rs. 28.50 lakhs has been committed in support of these projects.

(g) *Short-term Research Projects*

52. During the five selections, two each in 1974-75, 1975-76 and one in 1976-77, the Commission has approved 766 Short Term projects at a cost of over Rs. 18.54 lakhs.

53. The number of Short Term and Advanced Research Projects approved by the Commission during 1974-77 is given below according to disciplines :

Sl. No.	*Subject*	*Number of Projects approved*	
		Advanced	*Short-term*
1.	English and Foreign Languages	1	42
2.	Modern Indian Languages	13	112
3.	Linguistics (including Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian)	17	44
4.	Economics	14	98
5.	Commerce	1	58
6.	History	26	104
7.	Political Science (including Public Administration)	10	63
8.	Law	1	10
9.	Social Work	—	3
10.	Sociology	12	50
11.	Philosophy	10	30
12.	Psychology	7	48
13.	Teacher Education (including Library Sciences and Journalism)	5	104
	Total	117	766

IV. OTHER SELECTED MATTERS REFERRED TO THE PANELS FOR ADVICE

54. From time to time some important questions of policy and procedure were referred by the Commission to the various Panels for their advice. Some of these are listed below :

1. The question of integrating the *National Service Scheme* with the curriculum at the first degree level was considered by all the Panels. It was agreed that the issues involved should be discussed in the regional workshops in various disciplines organised with the Commission's support.

All the Panels, however, gave guidelines to their respective workshops for consideration of this issue. The reports of these workshops and the recommendations on the integration of the NCC with the undergraduate syllabi are awaited.

2. The Panels have been advising the Commission on the selection of *National Associates* in various disciplines.

3. The Panels have interviewed candidates for the award of *Research Associateships* and made recommendations in this regard.

4. The UGC has started supporting *Journals of High Academic Quality* brought out by the universities and colleges. The Panels are identifying and recommending journals in their disciplines for this purpose.

5. The Panels have prepared *Lists of Basic Books and Journals* which may be obtained by the colleges for undergraduate and postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

6. The Panels update the *List of Professors and Readers* in the universities on a continuing basis. List of experts who are working in institutions other than the universities are also being prepared.

7. The Panels help the Commission in selecting persons who are invited to participate in the *Programme of National Lectures* from year to year.

8. The Commission has decided to enhance the value of Junior Fellowships from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 p.m. after two years of the award in case the progress of the scholar is satisfactory. The Panels have reviewed such cases and made recommendations in this behalf.

9. The Panels advised the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding the continuation or exclusion of titles brought out in cheaper edition under the following collaboration programmes :

(*a*) *Indo-American Works Programme,*
(*b*) *Joint Indo-Soviet Text Books Programme,*
(*c*) *English Language Book Society Series.*

10. The Panels have advised the Commission regarding the selection of authors for the preparation of *University Level Books* by Indian authors.

11. The Panels have advised the Commission on the *Guidelines for Institution of M.Phil. Courses* in the Universities.

12. The Panels identified the departments other than those which have Centres of Advanced Study or Special Assistance Programmes for undertaking *Teacher Fellowship Programmes.*

13. The Commission has sought the help of the Panels in selecting *Indian Academic Associations* and conferences which might be considered for UGC support. The Panels have also identified *International Academic Associations* and conferences which could be attended by university and college teachers with the UGC support.

14. The Panels helped the Commission in drawing up lists of experts for examining the entries of Indian authors under the scheme of *Original Standards Works of University Level Books in Indian Languages.*

15. With the help of the Panels and the Committee of Panel convenors, the Commission has selected some university departments which might be invited to participate in the programme of *Centres of Advanced Study and Departments of Special Assistance* after their proposals are examined by Visting Committees.

16. For the guidance of the Visiting Committee which assessed the development plan of the universities during the Fifth Plan, the convenors of the Panels prepared *Position Papers* in each discipline, indicating the general development of the discipline in the various regions of the country, priorities in research and teaching and the steps necessary for promoting the discipline. These papers were generally very helpful to the Visiting Committees in examining the development proposals of the university departments.

2. ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Commission selected the following Advanced Research Projects in Humanities and Social Sciences for support during 1976-77.*

Sl. No.	*Name of the Investigator*	*Title of Project*
1	1	3
	Psychology	
1.	Dr. Radha Krishna Naidu Allahabad University.	An Exploratory Study of Environmental Correlates of Coronary Heart Disease among Indians.
	History	
1.	Prof. A.V. Narasimha Murty Mysore University.	Revenue Administration in Karnataka with special reference to Taxation from Early Times to the end of Vijayanagar.
2.	Dr. R.V. Joshi Deccan College, Poona (Poona University).	Archaeological Explorations in the Manjra Valley covering the Bhir and Osmanabad Districts in Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh through which it flows.
3.	Dr. Madhukar Shripad Mate Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute, Poona.	Late Medieval Painting in Maharashtra or Maratha Paintings.
4.	Prof. B.P. Sinha Patna University	Chirand Excavations.

* Lists of Projects selected for support earlier in the Fifth Plan have been published in the Vol. 1 No. 1 April 1975 and Vol. 2 Nos 1 & 2 November 1976 issues of the *Bulletin*.

Sl. No.	Name of the Investigator	Title of Project
1	2	3
5.	Dr. R.N. Nandi Patna College, Patna-5 (Patna University).	Social Survey of Early Indian Land Grants.
6.	Shri A.C. Sahu F.M. College, Balasor.	Some Aspects of British Trade Policy in India (1860-1900).
7.	Shri S.N. Sen Vidyasagar College for Women, Calcutta University.	Decline and Fall of the Maratha Empire (1796-1818).
8.	Prof. P.L. Mehra Panjab University.	The Northern, North-Eastern Frontier in Indian History C. 1800-1947.
Political Science		
1.	Dr. A.F. Usmani Aligarh Muslim University.	Politics of Coalition and President's Rule—A case study of Uttar Pradesh.
2.	Kum. Sudha Trikha Rajasthan University.	Government and Politics of South Asia : An Annotated Bibliography (1941-74).
3.	Dr. S. Bhattacharya Maharaja Manidra Ch. College Calcutta (Calcutta University).	Role of the Political Elites in a Developing Society : A Study of the role of the M.L.As. in West Bengal and Bihar (1964-76).
4.	Smt. Nandini Upreti Kanoria Mahila Mahavidyalaya Jaipur.	Civic Culture of Women Students and their Changing Attitude towards Authority.
Linguistics		
1.	Prof. Ram Gopal Kalidasa Panjab University Chandigarh.	The History and Principles of Vedic Interpretation.
2.	Dr. A. Pradhan Hindi Teachers' Training College, Bhubaneswar (Utkal University).	Place-Name Study of Ganjam District (Orissa).
3.	Shri G.K. Panikkar Kerala University.	Language stratification and Social Change in Lakshadvip — A Socio-Linguistic Analysis.

Sl. No.	Name of the Investigator	Title of Project
1	2	3
4.	Shri V.R. Prabodha Chandran Nayar Kerala University.	Sociolinguistic Survey of the Tribal Dialects in the Idikki District of Kerala.
Sociology		
1.	Dr. K.G. Gurumurthy Karnatak University Dharwar.	Cultural Transplantation — A Case Study of Tibetan Refugees of Mundgod.
2.	Dr. Mumtaz Ali Khan University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	A Study on Sociological Aspects of Children in Rural Karnatak.
Economics		
1.	Prof. Bidyadhar Misra Utkal University, Bhubaneswar-4.	A Study of the Charges in the Agrarian Structure in Cuttack District.
2.	Shri T.C. Mehta Government College Kota (Rajasthan University).	Dynamics of Agriculture in Canal Command Area. A Study of Change in Chambal Command Area.
Modern Indian Languages		
1.	Prof. T. Kodandaramaiah Madurai University.	A Comparative Study of the Biographies of the Saivaite Saints described in Telugu, Kannada and Tamil Literature.
2.	Sri M.S. Pillai Madras University.	Tivakaram.
3.	Dr. N. Sanjeevi Madras University.	Thirumandiram with an Old Commentary.
4.	Prof. Nainar Mohamed Jamal Mohamed College Tiruchirapalli (Madras University).	A Compilation of Rare Manuscripts relating to Tamil Muslim Literature of the 19th and 20th Centuries and its Editing and publishing.
Commerce		
1.	Sri P.V. Mathew School of Management, Cochin University, Cochin.	An Enquiry into the Reasons for the Failure of Small Scale Industries in Kerala.

SUPPORT FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH TO TEACHERS IN THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (As on 15-11-1976)

University	*No. of projects approved**	*So*	*La*	*Po*	*Ps*	*Ec*	*Hi*	*Ph*	*Li*	*MIL*	*Ed*	*Co*	*En*	*Total amount approved*	*Amount paid/ sanctioned*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs.	Rs.
SOUTHERN ZONE															
1. Andhra Pradesh															
1. Andhra	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1,22,400	10,000
2. Osmania	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—
3. Sri Venkateswara	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	50,000	29,000
2. Kerala															
1. Cochin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3,500	—
2. Kerala	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	72,000	7,000
3. Karnataka															
1. Bangalore	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1,35,800	51,000
2. Karnatak	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	97,400	32,037.80
3. Mysore	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,000	41,500
4. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,800	—

* So—Sociology; La—Law; Po—Political Science; Ps—Psychology; Ec—Economics; Hi—History; Ph—Philosophy; Li—Linguistics; MIL—Modern Indian Languages; Ed—Education; Co—Commerce; En—English

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs.	Rs.
SOUTHERN ZONE (*Contd.*)															
4. Tamil Nadu															
1. Annamalai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15,000	5,000
2. Madras	8	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	1,28,300	32,000
3. Tamil Nadu Agricultural	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	60,000	18,445.30
4. Madurai	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26,400	—
EASTERN ZONE															
5. Assam															
1. Gauhati	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	15,000
6. Bihar															
1. Bhagalpur	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	61,000	48 000
2. Patna	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,72,50[illegible]	—
7. Orissa															
1. Sambalpur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10,000	5,000
2. Utkal	8	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2,09,900	32,000
8. West Bengal															
1. Calcutta	7	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,44,600	41,500
2. Jadavpur	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,000	10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs.	Rs.
WESTERN ZONE															
9. Gujarat															
1. Saurashtra	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,500	10,000
2. Gujarat Vidyapith	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	53,700	14,000
10. Maharashtra															
1. Bombay	8	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1,74,550	42,100
2. Nagpur	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000	3,500
3. Poona	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	3,40,900	53,000
4. S.N.D.T. Women's	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	50,600	8,000
11. Rajasthan															
1. Rajasthan	6	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	68,900	22,500
2. Udaipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,900	10,000
NORTHERN ZONE															
12. Haryana															
1. Kurukshetra	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	2,000
13. Punjab															
1. Guru Nanak Dev	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	10,000
2. Panjab	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	50,000	—
3. Punjab Agricultural	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	5,000
4. Punjabi	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN ZONE (*Contd.*)															
14. Madhya Pradesh															
1. Jiwaji	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000	60,000
2. Saugar	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
15. Uttar Pradesh															
1. Agra	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,900	4,000
2. Aligarh Muslim	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	5,000
3. Allahabad	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	34,500	8,000
4. Banaras Hindu	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	73,100	21,500
5. Kashi Vidyapeeth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	1,500
6. Lucknow	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000	20,000
16. Union Territory of Delhi															
1. Delhi	8	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1,56,100	54,800
2. Jawaharlal Nehru	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,300	—
GRAND TOTAL	117	12	1	10	7	14	26	10	17	13	5	1	1	28,49,550	6,95,383.10

3. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UGC STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGES DURING FIFTH PLAN

The following recommendations of the UGC Standing Committee on the development of colleges during Fifth Plan have been approved by the Commission recently :

1. Most of the colleges preferred to send proposals in respect of building construction but the UGC had laid down that the share of the Commission in respect of any proposal involving building construction would not exceed Rs. 1.67 lakhs and that the Commission was eager to encourage and support proposals for purchase of books and equipment, faculty improvement etc. which would have a direct effect on improvement of standards.

2. Many of the proposals involving building construction sanctioned during the 3rd and 4th plan periods were still incomplete, creating a situation in which considerable assistance from the Commission has already been invested but some of the buildings being incomplete, cannot be utilised, These cases may be examined, and if necessary additional grants be provided to see that the buildings are completed and put to effective use.

3. The Commission noted that one of the reasons mentioned for the slow progress of the scheme was the non-availability of adequate matching share required for the purpose by the colleges. This was also the reason for building remaining incomplete as the cost of the construction has been increasing gradually over the years.

4. With a view to maintain the standard of education, it was considered desirable that the eligibility condition regarding permanent teachers on the staff of the colleges should be insisted upon the colleges pursuaded to make most of the teachers permanent as this will be conducive to creating better academic atmosphere as also the involvement of the teacher in the academic development of the college concerned.

5. In composite colleges in the cities where there are intermediate (or two-year pre-degree classes) and two-year degree classes, while only the enrolment in the degree classes should be counted towards eligibility as per approved norm, the total number of teachers in the college may be taken into account while determining staff strength of a college unless there are teachers specifically appointed by the college for Intermediate courses. This was considered necessary since in such colleges teachers take both degree and predegree classes.

6. The Commission was not in favour of further relaxing the conditions of eligibility even in the case of colleges situated in backward areas as it was noted that the Commission has already requested the universities to conduct a district-wise survey of the colleges and recommend to the Commission one or two colleges situated in backward/tribal areas, even though these may not fulfil the eligibility conditions and which in the opinion of the university deserved assistance from the UGC for proper development to meet the needs of backward areas/districts concerned.

7. The present practice of taking into account enrolment in the B.Sc. classes only (and not in the pre-engineering/pre-medical classes) may continue for determining the eligibility of a college for assistance from the Commission.

8. The Commission had laid down that its shares in respect of proposals involving building construction would not exceed Rs. 1.66 lakhs. The assistance available to the colleges not located in backward areas for the construction of building projects generally is on 50:50 sharing basis and is limited to 1/3rd of the total UGC grant. For colleges situated in tribal and backward areas, the share of the Commission is 2/3rd of the approved cost for academic buildings and 75% of the approved cost for students hostel. Keeping this in view, the Commission has also relaxed the limit of UGC contribution for building for colleges located in backward/tribal areas. Within an overall allocation of Rs. five lakhs available to a college, the colleges located in backward areas would now be eligible for UGC assistance upto Rs. 2.22 lakhs for construction of academic buildings and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for construction of students hostel.

9. The universities may be requested to organise workshops of principals of eligible colleges where the objectives and details of the various schemes could be clarified to the principals and guidance given for preparation of proposals in an acceptable form. If the universities desired an officer of the Commission could attend such workshops. In such a workshop which may be of a duration of two days only, the proforma for supplying basic information could also be discussed.

10. It was noted that about 1/3rd of the existing colleges brought under section 2 (f) of the UGC Act do not fulfil the eligibility conditions for claiming UGC assistance. Many of these colleges are not viable, administratively as well as academically. The state governments may be requested to make a survey of the state in consultation with the university for the future needs of higher education in the state. It may be ensured that no new college is established without proper justification and the resources made available.

11. Colleges where 50% or more of the student population comes from scheduled cates/tribes may be considered for assistance on the same basis as those situated in backward areas both in respect of eligibility conditions as also the norms for the pattern of assistance.

12. The UGC assistance for approved remedial courses in the colleges would be on 100% basis.

13. The Commission considered the needs of colleges with larger enrolment and of course satisfying the criteria of desirable minimum staff student ratio of 1:20 and with examination results of 60% or higher and recommended that such colleges deserved to be assisted on an increasing slab system as under :

(i) Colleges having an enrolment between 1001 to 2000	Rs. 8 lakhs
(ii) Colleges having an enrolment more than 2000 students.	Rs. 10 lakhs

such colleges should utilise this assistance towards the attainment of the objective of autonomous colleges.

14. For the proper and integrated development of affiliated colleges, the universities may be requested to take expeditious steps for the establishment of college development councils. Such a council may include members from the universities/colleges and state government. The UGC may provide some extra assistance, if necessary, to set up such councils as part of the unassigned grant.

15. It was agreed in principle that in the case of big cities or small towns where there are a number of colleges and the requirements of such colleges, for hostels are small, efforts may be made to see if group of colleges could join and construct a hostel for 100 or so students to be used by students of these colleges. Such hostels may be managed by the universities and/or colleges jointly. For the provision of other common facilities in such towns, the advice of the committee on academic centres may be sought and considered by this Committee subsequently.

16. The universities and colleges may be requested to make the maximum use of the assistance made available by the Commission for the various schemes included under the Faculty Improvement Programmes for teachers from the affiliated colleges. The success of this programme depends largely on the active cooperation and collaboration of the college authorities which have to take up this challenging task as their own and extend all cooperation and assistance to the prospective teachers for enablining them to become competent teachers with better qualifications and professional competence. The universities have already been asked to identify one or two leading colleges per district. Faculty Improvements Programmes could give greater attention to such colleges so that teachers from these colleges, as also from other colleges, could be provided the benefit of the various programmes.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF FACULTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME AS PART OF RS. 5 LAKH ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES

The Commission while considering the recommendations of the Standing Committee appointed by the UGC on the development of colleges *inter alia* decided that the colleges while implementing the Faculty Improvement Programme under the Rs. 5 lakhs scheme may also consider implementing the following programmes:

(i) To enable teachers to attend academic conferences, symposia, and seminars where a teacher's paper has been accepted for presentation.

(ii) To enable teachers to attend conferences in other institutions which may be organised by the UGC for short periods.

The expenditure on these items would not exceed Rs. 5,000 per annum and the TA and DA would be paid according to the rules prescribed for the purpose by the institution concerned.

(iii) To enable the teachers to work for short duration at other universities/research centres in connection with their work in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Commission for National Associates.

(iv) To invite visiting fellows and teachers from other institutions for participation in specific academic programmes.

(v) To enable teachers to undertake field study/work connected with their research work.

(vi) Organisation of workshops and short term courses for the teachers in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the UGC.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRALISED FACILITIES IN THE UNIVERSITIES: WORKSHOP FACILITIES, REGIONAL INSTRUMENTATION CENTRES, SCIENCE EDUCATION CENTRES AND REGIONAL LIBRARY CENTRES

Advanced training and research programmes in universities and colleges demand adequate facilities of general and sophisticated instrumentation, workshop and library services. While it should be expected that each institution should develop such facilities, realisation of this objective is not easy owing to a number of limiting factors, such as, non-availability of such equipment in adequate numbers and of sufficient quality and performance from indigenous manufacturing sources, inadequacy of foreign exchange resources for import of such equipment from other countries and inadequacy of back-up maintenance services. The availability of financial resources and economics of maximum utilization of such equipment and other services have also to be kept in view.

The approach of the University Grants Commission in this regard is discussed below :

(a) Workshop Facilities

Efforts are being made to provide funds for developing in each university a centralized workshop facility with an optimum level of workshop machines and tools and essential technical and supporting staff. Such workshops, appropriately guided by an inter-departmental or inter-faculty committee of management, could help the user departments to ensure proper servicing, maintenance and repairs of scientific equipment and wherever possible, take up small jobs of design, development and fabrication of scientific equipment as well. With a view to encouraging development of such workshop facilities, the Commission has offered to the universities as well as colleges 100 per cent grant during the Fifth Plan period. Necessary guidelines and assistance in the manner of development of these workshops could also be made available. The Commission has also agreed that 5 per cent of the equipment grant sanctioned by the Commission may be used by the universities for purposes of maintenance and servicing contracts so that equipment purchased is properly maintained and used. Similarly, upto

20 per cent of the equipment grant can be used for obtaining components, spare-parts, both for existing equipment to ensure that no equipment would remain idle for want of spare-parts and repairs and also to encourage fabrication of equipment indigenously in the universities with the help of workshop facilities available.

(b) Regional Instrumentation Centres

It is also essential to develop a few regional centres of instrumentation for use by a number of institutions within the region. These regional instrumentation centres, adequately equipped and staffed, and properly maintained could take up some or all of the following activities.

(i) Servicing and maintenance activities
(ii) Service facilities
(iii) Instrumentation development work.

It is proposed that during the Fifth Plan period, some such regional instrumentation centres may be established in appropriate locations. These regional centres would have essential inter-faces with the local industries, R & D institutions and the regional offices of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation of the CSIR. Efforts are also being made to develop these centres in coordination with the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

(c) Science Education Centres

A few Science Education Centres are proposed to be set up in the university system during the Fifth Plan period. The Science Education Centres would have a special concern with the conditions of science education in the country and initiate appropriate activities and programmes for innovations in science education at the school, college and university level and also establish meaningful interaction with the community, society as well as all others interested in creative science. Each science education centre would have a complex of activities designed in a flexible manner to cater to the scientific interests at different levels. Each science education centre would also have several sub-programmes of individualised activities which could be taken up by other universities in the region.

On the recommendations of the expert Committee constituted for examining the proposals received from the universities, the Commission accepted the establishment of science education centres at Madurai and Rajasthan Universities. The question of establishing more such centres would be taken up after assessing the progress made by the two centres so far approved.

(d) Regional Library Centres

It seems necessary to strengthen a few university libraries in the different regions to augment their collections of books and journals including back volumes and make them available for use by a number of institutions in the region. Such inter-library service would require development of a number

of library service facilities, such as, reprography, microfilming facilities for information storage and retrieval by resort to computerisation etc. Details regarding the development of such regional library centres are under consideration of the Commission.

6. GUIDELINES FOR SETTING UP UNIVERSITY SERVICE AND INSTRUMENT CENTRES (USIC)

With rapid advances in Science and Technology the universities and colleges are finding increasing need for adequate facilities for maintenance and servicing of instruments. With the introduction of highly sophisticated instruments, individual universities and institutions cannot normally afford to purchase all the sophisticated instruments necessary for research and training. The problem has become more acute in India on account of non-availability of such equipment indigenously and also the non-availability of adequate foreign exchange, particularly hard currency. Keeping in view the available financial resources and the economic of maximum utilisation of such equipment and other services it is necessary to develop one University Service and Instrument Centre (USIC) for the entire campus in each university.

1. Objectives and Functions of (USIC)

(a) The objectives and functions of the University Service and Instrument Centre (USIC) are :

(i) repair and service instruments;
(ii) provide analytical services;
(iii) design and fabricate attachments for or modifications to existing equipment;
(iv) instrument R & D; and
(v) training of instrument scientists and technioians.

(b) Repair and servicing of instruments and analytical services need to be provided at these centres as early as possible, irrespective of the state of development of the university. The other objectives (iii), (iv) and (v) mentioned above may be added wherever and whenever the necessary infrastructure and expertise is available.

(c) To make the most effective use of costly instruments available in universities, these may be brought under the control of the USIC. Instruments available in different departments may not necessarily be cancelled and put in one place, but the Centre should be responsible for the proper maintenance, servicing and effective use of the instruments.

(d) All instruments costing Rs. 1 lakh or more in each university, and used by more than two research groups, may be brought under the control of the USIC.

(e) Centre should have an adequate workshop under its control, with facilities for mechanical glass blowing, electronics and optical shops

and an analytical instrument section. The Central Workshops, other than those in Engineering campus which are usually under the Mechanical Engineering Departments, may be brought under the control of USIC. The small workshops, glass blowing and electronics shops already attached to departments may continue to serve these departments for their routine needs. Where there is no Central Workshop such facilities must be created as part of USIC.

2. Staffing Pattern

(a) The University Service and Instrument Centre and Workshop may have the following staffing pattern :

USIC and WORKSHOP

*P.S.O. (Rs 1500–2000)/Professor**
Or
*S.S.O. (Rs. 1100–1600)/Reader**
*S.O. (Rs. 700–1300) Lecturer**

Overall Head or Incharge R & D

Mechanical Workshop	*Glass Blowing Shop*	*Electronic Shop*	*Optical Workshop*	*Analytical Instruments Operation*	*Scales of Pay*
Foreman/TE	Foreman/TE	S.T.A.	S.T.A.	S.T.A.	Rs. 550–25–750–EB–30–900
Assistant Foreman/TD	Assistant Foreman/TD	JDA	JDA	JDA	Rs. 425–15–500–EB–15–560–20–700–EB–25–750
T'C	T'C	T'C	T'C		Rs. 380–12–500–EB–15–560
T'B	T'B	T'B	T'B		Rs. 320–8–400–10–450
T'A			T'A		Rs. 225–5–260–6–290–EB–6–308

NOTE : (i) T'A, T'B, T'C, T'D and T'E denote Technicians A,B,C,D, & E.
*(ii) The designation Professor/Reader/Lecturer would apply to teachers of departments involved in R&D work and seconded to the USIC.
(iii) The number and level of positions would be determined on the status of development of the university.

(b) Already many universities have been sanctioned grants for establishing Central instrument facilities; staff sanctioned so far may be given the uniform designation as per the pattern given above. Whenever the USIC needs extra staff the same may be sanctioned after assessment by an Assessment Committee, keeping in view the number of instruments available and the need for such services.

(c) The Centre should be managed by a fulltime scientist/engineer with privileges equivalent to those of a Head of the Department who will be responsible directly to the Vice-Chancellor.

(d) For running the analytical services and the operation of specialised equipment, faculty members from other departments may be seconded to the USIC.

(e) The Centre will have an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of user departments with the scientist/engineer incharge as convener and Vice-Chancellor as Chairman.

(f) Where equipment already with a department is brought under the Centre, the Advisory Committee may give priority for the work of the department.

3. Grants for Maintenance of Instruments and Purchase of Spares etc.

(a) Of the grants given by the Commission for instruments a certain percentage may be earmarked for maintenance. The fraction given for maintenance should be taken over by the universities as committed expenditure at the end of the plan period. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Commission may give additional maintenance grants to universities on the basis of a percentage of the grants given for instruments.

(b) These Centres may be given a minimum recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 p.a. The bigger centres may be given larger recurring grants.

(c) When a new instrument is purchased, 10% of the cost of the equipment may be provided for the purchase of spares.

(d) To enable teachers and research scholars to go to sophisticated instrument centres for taking measurements, a small amount of travel grant, of the order of Rs. 5,000 may be made available to each USIC. The Advisory Committee of the Centre will utilise this amount to send scholars or teachers to a sophisticated instrument centre to collect data on the sample in case facilities are not available locally.

4. Training Programmes

(a) There is immediate need for the training of technicians/engineers who will man these centres. Facilities are available and the institutions which have agreed to train technicians in trades are given below :

(a)	Glass Blowing	— TIFR/BARC/NPL
(b)	Electronics	— BARC/CSIO/CEERI/IISc
(c)	Optics	— IISc/BARC
(d)	Maintenance & Operation	— CSIO/IISc/IIT (M)

(b) For operation and maintenance the trainees must already have some technical/scientific background. They may be given suitable financial assistance to undergo training in the use of specific instruments for 6 to 12 weeks. Fresh trainees may be recruited by advertisement and they may be

*TIFR—Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; BARC—Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay; CSIO—Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh; NPL—National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi; IISc—Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; CEERI—Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani; IIT(M)—Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

given a suitable stipend during the period of training.

(c) Several universities have been sanctioned senior positions, such as instrumentation engineers, and the number is likely to increase when more universities establish such centres. There is, therefore, need for trained personnel having M.Tech. degree in Instrumentation. Such courses may be organised at institutions such as the Indian Institute of Science, so as to provide the necessary manpower. Candidates who have passed M.Sc. or B.E. may be admitted to such courses which may be supported by UGC. Such courses may be encouraged in several other institutions where there is expertise and large number of sophisticated instruments are available.

(d) The Centre should organise programmes to train teachers and other research workers in the use, servicing and maintenance of instruments which they use in their research work, and in the interpretation of the data they collect.

(e) The Commission recommends to universities that every M.Sc. degree programme should have a course component of appropriate instrumentation in all sciences. This will help create indigenous capability in designing and fabricating whole instruments or parts thereof, as needed for research and development work.

(f) Information may be collected on the needs of individual universities for such training through a questionnaire.

(g) In due course USIC should also organise an instrument service and repair course for teachers coming from colleges and also encourages the colleges to develop small electronics and mechanical workshops besides photography and glass blowing etc.

5. Research and Development on Instruments

(a) The Commission would encourage projects involving design and development of new instruments, avoiding duplication of what CSIR and DST are doing. When such special research instruments are developed either in one university, or jointly with other universities/national laboratories, a few such special instruments may be fabricated if there is need in other universities.

(b) The universities may give priority to designing instruments which are required for teaching.

(c) USIC should identify talent for instrument design and development in different departments and encourage the faculty to be actively associated with the Centre for undertaking R & D work. These centres can fund such projects.

(d) USIC may also undertake R & D work for industries using the talent available in universities.

6. Service Charges

(a) No charge may be made for services rendered to teachers/researchers within the same university.

(b) Charges to cover actual expenses may be made for services rendered to other universities.

(c) When services are rendered to industry, charge should cover actual expenditure and some profit.

7. Transfer of Equipment

Expensive instruments which for any reason are no longer needed by any department of the universities could be acquired by the University Grants Commission at a reasonable depreciated cost depending on the condition of the instrument and the number of years for which the instrument has been used. Such instruments may be transferred to those universities which are in need of them. A suitable machinery may be evolved in the UGC to identify instruments which can be so transferred and the departments which would be willing to accept such instruments so that mutual negotiations can take place.

8. General

(a) The Commission will appoint a standing committee or a Panel to monitor the working of such Centres.

(b) It is necessary to collect comparative data on the specifications of costly equipments available from both hard and soft currency areas as well as their costs, so that a decision could be taken regarding the source of import of such equipment.

(c) The service centres being set up by CSIO should wherever possible, be located in university centres. This was also the recommendation of the National Committee on Science and Technology. Where such regional centres are already existing the UGC would discuss with the organisations concerned so that the facilities become available for universities more effectively than they have been so far, and circulate the information to all university departments in the region.

(d) It would be necessary also to create Regional Instrumentation Centres (RIC) and/or promote the growth of some USIC into RIC, so as to cater immediately to the servicing, maintenance and training needs of universities and colleges in the region, and developing instruments. After ap eriod of say five years, when USICs have been created in individual universities and are in a position to take care of routine servicing and maintenance of ordinary instruments in the universities and possibly in the affiliated colleges, the role of RIC will gradually shift towards design and development of more sophisticated instruments, training of staff of USICs in special techniques, making a central regional facility available to university staff for working on the development of new instruments or ancillary equipments and to serve as a clearing house for technical information on instrumentation to the USIC, etc.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRALISED COMPUTER FACILITIES IN THE UNIVERSITIES

The Commission has appointed an Expert Committee to examine the question of development of computer facilities in the universities during the Fifth Plan period.

As recommended by this Committee, Visiting Committees have examined the requirements of computer facilities in the universities. Table below gives the Computers already installed in the universities. This table also indicates the universities where installation of Computers has been approved by UGC.

COMPUTER FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE UNIVERSITIES ARRANGED STATE-WISE

S.No.	*State*	*Name of the University*	*Type of Computer*	
			Already installed	*Being installed**
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Andhra	IBM 1130	—
		2. Osmania	TDC-12	—
2.	Assam	3. Gauhati	—	TDC-316
		4. Dibrugarh	—	TDC-12
3.	Bihar	5. Ranchi	—	TDC-316
4.	Delhi	6. Delhi	IBM-1620	—
			IBM-360	—
		7. Jawaharlal Nehru	R-1020	—
5.	Gujarat	8. Gujarat	IBM-1620	—
		9. Sardar Patel	IBM-1620	—
		10. Baroda	—	**
6.	Haryana	11. Kurkshetra	TDC-316	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12. Jammu	TDC-316	—
8.	Karnataka	13. Karnataka	TDC-12	—
		14. Indian Institute of Science	IBM-360	
		15. Mysore	—	TDC-316
9.	Kerala	16. Kerala	—	TDC-316

* Proposals approved by UGC.

** Type of Computer to be decided in consultation with the Department of Electronics, Government of India.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Maharashtra	17. Bombay	IBM-1620	TDC-316
		18. Poona	—	••
11.	Orissa	19. Utkal	IBM-1130	—
12.	Punjab	20. Panjab	IBM-1620	••
13.	Rajasthan	21. Jodhpur	TDC-12	—
		22. Birla Institute of Technology & Science	IBM-1130	—
14.	Tamilnadu	23. Madras	IBM-1130	—
		24. Annamalai	—	TDC-316
15.	Uttar Pradesh	25. Aligarh Muslim	IBM-1130	•
		26. Banaras Hindu	TDC-12	••
		27. Roorkee	TDC-12	••
16.	West Bengal	28. Calcutta	IBM-1130	—
		29. Jadavpur+	—	B-6700

+Eastern Regional Computer Centre.

8. GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES FOR THE PUBLICATION OF LEARNED OR RESEARCH WORK INCLUDING DOCTORAL THESES DURING FIFTH PLAN PERIOD

The Commission has a Scheme of Assistance to Universities for the Publication of Learned or Research Work including Doctoral Theses. The guidelines for the implementation of the scheme during Fifth Plan Period are as follows :

1. The Scheme is by way of supplementing the work of private publishers and not by way of replacing the private publisher in bringing out high quality publications.
2. A learned research work to be assisted under the scheme should be one that breaks new ground and is useful as reference material for honours and postgraduate studies. The manuscripts in respect of works brought out by college teachers may be sent to UGC for assessment by two experts in the particular field. While the college part of the scheme may be done centrally in the UGC, the university part may be entrusted to each university as at present.
3. Theses accepted for doctoral degree may be considered for assistance for publication under the scheme only within a period of ten years after its submission. If the period of submission exceeds ten years then it should be got adjudged by the experts in the field by the

University before it is considered for assistance.

4. A specific ratio of assistance to be fixed for assistance for learned research works and doctoral theses. The allocation made to a university under the scheme be utilised by the universities normally on the basis of 2/3 for doctoral theses and 1/3rd for other learned research works.
5. Repetitive publication should not be considered under the scheme for assistance. Assistance would be available once only for the initial publication. The publication should be printed in India only.
6. The university may either publish the works under its supervision and control or get these published through reputed publishers. Payments towards the cost of publication should not be made to the author, but directly to the publisher by the university. The author could be consulted regarding the publisher, if it is not done through university press.
7. With a view to ensuring a very high academic standard the universities should take utmost care in effecting proper selection of learned research works for publication. The university should also avail of the services of professional people for editing, referencing, spacing etc., of the manuscripts from the point of view of quality and presentation. In case the amount provided as subsidy for a particular publication is less than Rs. 3,000 then no reference to experts may be necessary for its assessment. However, in case the amount of subsidy exceeds Rs. 3,000 the manuscripts may be get assessed by two experts (besides the examiner) in that particular field.
8. Besides seeking the advice of commercial interests while selecting mansucripts for publication, the universities may consider the desirability for appointment of sole and/or regional selling agents/ distributors.
9. Where assistance to a publication is substantial the university should undertake it as its publication and a major part of the money realised through sales (after making provision of royalty to author, commission to retailers etc.) should be credited to this fund for publications so that it can support more books to be published. The money obtained through sales of books published with UGC support should not be used by the universities as a general source of revenue.
10. In addition to the assistance available to all universities for support of their publications, certain universities would be selected to set the pace for the production of high quality research works. Such universities would be identified on regional basis or on the basis of specialisation in certain disciplines or areas of study. These universities may be encouraged to undertake publication of the learned works of scholars or teachers from other universities in the region or discipline or area, with the help of additional assistance to be given by UGC (over and above their normal allocation for publishing work from other universities).

11. There should be proper coordination among the agencies providing financial assistance for similar purposes, i.e. ICHR, ICSSR, NBT, and Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla. To avoid duplication of assistance, it was decided that the universities should provide a column in the proforma inviting proposals indicating whether a particular scholar has approached any other organization for financial assistance for the same publication and if so, with what results? The efficient distribution system and sale of publications is vital for the scheme.
12. The publication of catalogues, critical editions of rare manuscripts and research reference or manuals costing more than Rs. 20,000 may be considered on merits outside the general scheme of the UGC on all-India basis after the work has been examined by the Commission with the help of experts.

The Commission has allocated grants to 80 universities ranging from Rs. 10,000 to 60,000 to each university for the purpose for two years, 1975-77.

9. SELECTION OF 335 DEPARTMENTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SCHEME OF TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS UNDER FACULTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

The Commission with the assistance of various subject panels has identified about 335 departments of Universities and Institutions of National Importance, National Laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research etc., for the purpose of implementing the scheme of Teacher Fellowships under Faculty Improvement Programme. The Teacher Fellowships are meant for teachers from affiliated colleges offering undergraduate instructions in Humanities including Social Sciences and Science subjects. Professional colleges offering courses in Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering are not covered under the scheme. Under this programme, the concerned universities and institutions are required to give wide publicity about the facilities being offered by them, invite applications from the prospective college teachers, make the selections and offer the award to the college concerned with a copy endorsed to the teachers selected.

The teacher selected under the award would be entitled to a living expense allowance of Rs. 250 p.m. from the UGC in case the place of research is away from his normal place of duty (in addition to his salary and all allowances being provided by his college authorities) from the date of his joining research, alongwith a contingent grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The college concerned will be entitled to the salary of the substitute who may be appointed by the college in accordance with the rules framed by the State Government or the university concerned under the present salary revision of teachers. For further information and guidance regarding the scheme, teachers from the affiliated colleges excluding professional colleges (Agriculture, Engineering, Medical etc.) may approach any of the Heads of

Departments of the University or Institute identified by the Commission for implementation of the scheme of Teacher Fellowships under Faculty Improvement Programme. The Teacher Fellowship Programme has been decentralised with a view to accommodating increasing number of eligible college teachers expeditiously. The departments selected under this scheme are indicated below :

Discipline	*Universities/Institutions**
HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES	
1. History	Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Delhi, Jammu, JNU, Patna, Rajasthan, Saugar (9).
2. Political Science	Aligarh, Calcutta, JNU, Lucknow, Madras, NEHU, Osmania, Panjab, Poona, Rajasthan (10).
3. Psychology	Allahabad, Andhra, Madras, Saugar, Utkal, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (6).
4. Hindi	Allahabad, Andhra, JNU, Patna, Saugar (5).
5. Sanskrit	Annamalai, Poona (2).
6. English	Panjab, Rajasthan, CIEFL (3).
7. Linguistics	JNU, Kerala, Osmania, Punjabi (4).
8. Urdu	JNU (1).
9. Tamil	Madurai (1).
10. Telugu	Osmania (1).
11. Oriya	Utkal (1).
12. Philosophy	Allahabad, Andhra, Calcutta, Delhi, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Madras, Poona, Rajasthan, Utkal (10).
13. Sociology	Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi, JNU, Panjab, Poona, SNDT, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (8).
14. Economics	Andhra, Bombay, Calcutta, Presidency College (Calcutta), Delhi, Gujarat, Jammu, Kurukshetra, Lucknow, Baroda, Osmania, Panjab, Poona, Punjabi, Rajasthan, Saugar, Utkal (17).
15. Commerce	Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Panjab, Rajasthan, Osmania (6).
16. Education	Gujarat, Baroda, Panjab (3).
17. Anthropology	Ranchi, Saugar, Utkal (2).
18. Archaeology	Deccan College (PG Research Institute) Poona (1)

Total No. of Departments identified : 91

NOTE : Abbreviations used in the table :
JNU—Jawaharlal Nehru University
CIEFL—Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages.

*Figures in paranthèses at the end of each subject listing indicate the number of Departments selected.

SCIENCE SUBJECTS

1. Chemistry	Allahabad, Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Bangalore, Bombay, Burdwan, Calcutta, Kurukshetra, Presidency College (Calcutta), Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Guru Nanak Dev, Himachal Pradesh, Jadavpur, Jammu, Jodhpur, Karnatak, Kerala, Lucknow, Madras, Madurai, Magadh, Baroda, Marathwada, Mysore, Nagpur, North Bengal, Osmania, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Rajasthan, Roorkee, Sardar Patel, Saugar, Saurashtra, Sri Venkateswara, Udaipur, Utkal, Vikram, Indian Institute of Science, TIFR, 5 IITs, BARC, National Chemical Laboratory (Poona) (52).
2. Mathematics	Allahabad, Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Presidency College (Calcutta), Kurukshetra, Delhi, Gujarat, Jadavpur, Jammu, Lucknow, Madras, Madurai, Magadh. Baroda, Meerut, Mysore, Panjab, Patna, Punjabi, Rajasthan, Roorkee, Saugar, Utkal, BITS, IISc, TIFR, 5 IITs, BARC (36).
3. Botany	Allahabad, Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Bangalore, Burdwan, Calcutta, Presidency College (Calcutta), Calicut, Delhi, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kalyani, Karnatak, Kerala, Lucknow, Madras, Baroda, Marathwada, Meerut, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Rajasthan, Sardar Patel, Saugar, Shivaji, Sri Venkateswara, Utkal, Vikram, (35).
4. Statistics	Delhi, Kurukshetra, Gujarat, Karnatak, Madras, Poona, Indian Statistical Institute (Calcutta) (7).
5. Geology	Calcutta, Presidency College (Calcutta), Jadavpur, Jammu, Banaras, Karnatak, Lucknow, Madras, Baroda, Mysore, Nagpur, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Rajasthan, Roorkee, Saugar, Utkal, Vikram, CSIR Laboratory (20).
6. Geophysics	Banaras, Osmania, Roorkee National Geophysical Research Institute (Hyderabad) (4).
7. Physics	Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Bombay, Presidency College (Calcutta), Calicut, Delhi, Jadavpur, Jammu, Madras, Madurai, Mysore, Nagpur, North Bengal, Osmania, Patna, Panjab, Poona, Punjabi, Rajasthan, Ranchi, Roorkee, Sardar Patel, Saugar, Sri Venkateswara, Udaipur, Utkal, IISc, Physical Research Laboratory (Ahmedabad), TIFR, 5 IITs, BARC, National Physical Laboratory (New Delhi) (37).
8. Zoology	Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Bangalore, Calcutta, Presidency College (Calcutta), Calicut,

		Delhi, Gorakhpur, Gujarat, Jodhpur, Kalyani, Karnatak, Kerala, Lucknow, Madras, Baroda, Marathwada, Mysore, Nagpur, Osmania, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Rajasthan, Saugar, Saurashtra, Shivaji, Sri Venkateswara, Udaipur, Vikram, (32).
9.	Biological Sciences	Kurukshetra, Himachal Pradesh, Madurai, BITS, IISc, TIFR, JNU, Saurashtra (8).
10.	Biochemistry	Madras, IISc Bangalore (2).
11.	Marine Biology	Annamalai, Kerala (2).
12.	Microbiology	IISc Bangalore (1).
13.	Geography	Allahabad, Banaras, Calcutta, JNU, Osmania, Mysore, Panjab, Utkal (8).

Total No. of departments identified : 244

NOTE : Abbreviations used in the Table :
BARC—Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
BITS—Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.
IITs—Indian Institutes of Technology, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, Bombay.
IISc—Indian Institute of Science.
JNU—Jawaharlal Nehru University.
TIFR—Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

10. SCHEME OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATESHIP

In the year 1970, University Grants Commission initiated a scheme of National Associateship to enable outstanding young teachers of universities and colleges, in Ph.D. and research, to visit and work for short periods at universities, research institutions and national laboratories which have special facilities relevant to their respective field of study and research. Initially 100 positions were instituted. In view of the useful purposes served by it, this number was increased to 200 during 1973-74. Subsequently, as a part of faculty improvement programme, the Commission instituted 100 other positions as short term awards extending only for one year. During 1975-76, the Commission raised the National Associateship under 5 year scheme to 400. This includes 100 National Associateships to be used exclusively for enabling persons in institutions outside the university system to visit and work in the universities in accordance with the approved guidelines. Thus from the year 1975-76, there are 3 types of National Associateships available as given below :

(a) Awards extending Over a Total of Five Years Period for University and College Teachers (Total positions 300)

Teachers selected under the programme will be kept on the National

Associateships roll for a period of five years from the date of selection and within this period, the teacher concerned can plan and visit the institutions of his choice in India (including universities, national laboratories and other institutions engaged in research) for a maximum of three times, once in a year, for periods of not more than three months. If the selected National Associate fails to undertake at least one such visit within the initial period of three years from the date of the award, his name will be taken out of the National Associateship Scheme roll. So far till 16th January 1977, 150 positions have been filled.

(b) National Associateship extending over One Year Duration only for University and College Teachers (Total positions 100).

This short term award has been instituted to enable such teachers, who are selected under the programme to undertake within a period of 12 months of their selection only one visit exceeding three months, to work at any of the universities or research institutions, having specialised facilities connected with their research work. Additional visits would not therefore be possible. Total positions filled so far is 32.

(c) National Associateship extending over a Total Period of Five Years for Persons in Institutions outside University System (Total positions 100).

National Associateship are to be used exclusively for enabling persons in institutions outside university system to visit and work in the universities in accordance with the approved guidelines.

Financial Assistance from UGC

The University Grants Commission will meet the actual cost of travel of the National Associates, once each way from his place of work to the place of host institution and back. The travel is to be taken by the class (rail, air and road to which he is normally entitled according to his institution rules). In addition, each associate will receive an allowance of Rs 500 per calendar month to cover his living expenses either in part or full. No travel or living expenses will be available in cases where the host institution is located in the same city. Where a National Associate is required to undertake field work, a sum upto Rs. 500 may be provided in addition, in a year, depending on the nature and need for such field work. No other allowances will be available for meeting laboratory expenses or persons accompanying the visitor for any other purpose. In case of real need, the parent institution may consider giving assistance for such special grants from out of the Unassigned Grants or Grant for Support of Research placed at the disposal of the university by the UGC during the Plan period.

11. UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP PROJECTS IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Commission while considering the proposals regarding University Leadership Projects in Science felt that the programme of ULP may also be taken up for implementation under COHSIP. The question of selecting appropriate University departments for this purpose was referred to the Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences at their meetings held in November and December, 1975 and January, 1976. The Panels recommended 30 university departments for participation under this programme. The recommendations of these Panels were considered by the Commission which desired that the Committee of the Convenors of the Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences may be requested to consider the recommendations made by the various panels and select about 25 university departments for participation under this programme. The selection of departments may be made keeping the following in view :

1. The programme may be implemented, in the first instance, in the affiliating universities;
2. As far as possible distribution of disciplines among the universities should be even—regional requirements should be kept in view in the selection of the universities;
3. Ordinarily not more than four universities may be selected for each of the major disciplines.

The Convenors agreed that University Leadership Projects may be implemented in the first instance in a few selected affiliating universities. The Commission considered the recommendations and desired that the Economics Department of Panjab University and the Philosophy Department of Rajasthan University may be invited to begin with, for participation in the University Leadership Projects for the Humanities and Social Sciences in Colleges.

12. SELECTION OF ADDITIONAL COLLEGES UNDER COHSIP

The Commission recently selected 36 more colleges for participation under COHSIP (College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme). The list of these 36 colleges is given below*:

S.No.	*Name of the State*	*Name of the University*	*Name of the College*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra	1. Osmania	1. Nagarjuna Govt. Arts & Science College, Nalgonda.
			2. St. Francis College for Women, Secunderabad.
			3. Vivek Vardhini College, Hyderabad.

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	4. Marwari College, Bhagalpur.
			5. Sahibganj College, Sahibganj
3.	Gujarat	Gujarat	6. L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
			7. Sri H.K. Arts College, Ahmedabad.
			8. Shri S.K. Shah and Shri Krishna O.M. Arts College, Modasa.
			9. Sheth P.T. Arts & Science College, Godhra.
		Saurashtra	10. M.V. Mahila Arts & Science College, Rajkot.
			11. Kamani Science & Pratap and Arts College, Amreli.
		South Gujarat	12. M.T.B. Arts College, Surat.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	13. Govt. College, Mandi.
5.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	14. S.D. College, Ambala Cantt.
			15. R.K.S.D. College, Kaithal.
			16. Kurukshetra Evening College, Kurukshetra.
			17. F.C. College for Women, Hissar.
			18. Ahir College, Rewari.
			19. Govt. College, Gurgaon.
6.	Karnataka	Karnatak	20. Karnatak Arts College, Dharwar.
		Mysore	21. Maharaja's College, Mysore.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Saugar	22. Govt. Degree College, Narsimhapur.
8.	Maharashtra	Bombay	23. J.S.M. College, Alibagh, Dt. Kolaba.
		Nagpur	24. N.M.D. College of Arts & Commerce, Gondia.
9.	Orissa	Utkal	25. B.J.B. College, Bhubaneswar.

1	2	3	4
10.	Panjab	Guru Nanak Dev	26. Sikh National College, Qadian.
		Panjab	27. D.A.V. College, Chandigarh.
			28. D.A.V. College, Abohar.
			29. Govt. College, Ludhiana.
11.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	30. Kanodia Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur.
12.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	31. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
			32. Govt. Arts College, Coimbatore.
			33. Stella Maris College, Madras
			34. Madras Christian College, Tambaram
		Madurai	35. S.P. College for Women, Courtallam.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kumaon	36. Govt. P.G. College, Almora.

* The first and second lists of 42 and 27 COHSIP colleges have been published in the Vol. 1 No. 1 April 1975 and Vol. 2 Nos. 1 and 2 November 1976 issues respectively of the *Bulletin*.

13. GUIDELINES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS TO ASSESS THE Ph.D. THESES IN UNIVERSITIES

The Commission has recently examined with the help of a Committee the question of appointment of Examiners for Ph.D. theses and other related matters. The following guidelines have been approved by the Commission. The universities have been requested to take up appropriate action in the light of these guidelines :

1. In view of the present status and stage of development of various subjects of study at research level in universities in India and having regard to the facilities available for research in these subjects, the practice or convention followed by many universities of appointing one or more experts from abroad to evaluate Ph.D. theses should be discouraged. However, in certain areas or specialities where sufficient number of experts may not be available in the country for such assessment, experts from abroad to evaluate such theses may be appointed. While selecting such experts from abroad, it should be necessary to take note of the standing, experience and contribution of such experts. It should be impressed upon such experts that the standard of Ph.D. thesis to be evaluated should be with reference

to the highest standards maintained by them for examining theses in the leading universities and where research work for atleast two years is expected for submission of thesis.

2. Appointment of same set of examiners in the universities for Ph.D. theses on related topics should be avoided.

3. For each inter-disciplinary topic registered for research, there may be a group of two or three supervisors from the related areas to guide and supervise the work of candidate.

4. Depending upon the topic, a thesis should be examined by atleast two external examiners. On receipt of the unanimous report from examiners recommending the acceptance of the thesis for Ph.D. degree there should be a viva-voce examination of the candidate by a board consisting of the supervisor(s) and at least one of the external examiners. It will be better if the candidate defends his thesis in the presence of the departmental faculty and other research workers interested in the subject.

5. Where the examiners have suggested some modifications/improvement of a thesis on certain suggested lines or pointed out certain lacunae in a thesis the candidate should be asked to reply or to modify the thesis on the suggested lines. The viva-voce examination should be held only when the thesis has been finally recommended for acceptance for the award of the degree.

14. SCHEME OF PREPARATION OF UNIVERSITY LEVEL BOOKS BY INDIAN AUTHORS

Information on the progress of the scheme of Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors has been published in the Volume 1 No. 1, April, 1975 and Volume 2 Nos. 1 & 2, November, 1976 issues of the Bulletin of Higher Education. Subsequently one new project has been sanctioned and manuscripts have been completed in 18 projects sanctioned earlier as follows :

Title of the Book	*Author*
NEW PROJECT	
Marketing : A Management Introduction	Dr. J.C. Gandhi Jodhpur University.
PROJECTS COMPLETED UPTO 25-1-1977	
Engineering & Technology	
1. Protective Relays and Switch Gear	Dr. B. Ravindranath Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.

Title of the Book	*Author*
2. Water Power Engineering	Prof. M.M. Dandekar Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.
3. Electrical Machine — Design Data Book	Dr. A. Shanmugasundaram and Sri G. Gangadharan, P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
4. High Temperature Gas Dynamics	Prof. T.K. Bose Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
5. Fundamentals of Metal Casting Technology	Prof. P.C. Mukherjee Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
6. Irrigation Engineering : Practice and Design	Prof. M.S. Mishra G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar.
7. Power System Protection	Prof. T.S.M. Rao Roorkee University.
8. Stress Dist and Deformation in Soils	Prof. B.K. Ramiah Bangalore University.
Medicine	
9. Pharmaceutical Formulations	Dr. B.M. Mithal Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.
10. Retinal Diseases	Dr. J.M. Pahwa Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh.
Physics	
11. Introduction to Classical Mechanics	Dr. R.G. Takwale Poona University.
Chemistry	
12. Fundamentals of Photo Chemistry	Dr. (Smt.) K.K. Rohatagi Mukherjee Jadavpur University.
13. Industrial Chemistry	Shri B.M. Chakraborty Asansol Girls College, Asansol.
14. An Introduction to Nuclear Science	Prof. M.N. Sastri Andhra University.
15. Fundamental Principles of Inorganic Chemistry	Prof. D. Banerjee Calcutta University.

Title of the Book	*Author*
Zoology	
16. Fresh Water Animals	Dr. G.T. Tonapi Poona University.
17. Essentials of the Animal Physiology	Dr. S.C. Rastogi Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.
Languages	
18. Bhasha Vijnan (The Science of Language)	Prof. B. Mohanty Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.

15. ASSISTANCE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING HOSTEL FACILITIES IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

On the recommendations of the Working Group on Student Welfare Programmes, the Commission has decided to provide assistance during Fifth Plan to universities and colleges for the improvement of living conditions in hostels which were constructed without the financial assistance from UGC e.g., sanitary facilities, proper dining halls etc. The Commission's assistance for this scheme which will be outside the Fifth Plan allocation of the university or Five Lakhs scheme, will be provided at present on 75:25 sharing basis. No assistance will be provided at present for the purchase of cooking utencils, crockery etc. for the hostels.

Proposals are being invited from the universities and colleges on the above guidelines.

16. SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OR ESTABLISHMENT OF STUDY CENTRES IN UNIVERSITIES

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Commission had introduced a scheme for the establishment of Study Centres to provide students in the residential areas, with essential library facilities, multiple copies of text books etc. While agreeing to provide assistance for the Study Centres upto the end of Fifth Plan, the Commission had desired that the scheme may be reviewed to assess the working of the Study Centres already established, additional requirements and the assistance that may be provided for the establishment of new Study Centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the scheme of Study Centres has been reviewed by the Working Group on Student Welfare Programmes and the Commission has now

decided to provide the following assistance for the existing study centres and for the establishment of new study centres :

	Existing Study Centres	*New Study Centres*
(i) **Non-Recurring**		
Books	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 30,000
Stacks and furniture	—	Rs. 15,000
(ii) **Recurring** (per annum till the end of Fifth Plan)		
(i) Staff	Rs. 5,000 (additional)	Rs. 15,000
(ii) Contingencies (including electricity charges etc.)	Rs. 15,000 (additional)	Rs. 4,500

The assistance for Study Centres will be provided outside the Fifth Plan allocation for the university. The additional recurring grant for the existing Study Centres would be available from 1976-77. The non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 for books is inclusive of the adhoc grant of Rs. 10,000 if drawn by the university during the Fifth Plan.

The following guidelines may be kept in view for the establishment or working of Study Centres :

(a) The study centres should be established in a centrally located place keeping in view the number of students and colleges in that area. The Centre should preferably be in a place provided by the Municipal Corporation or local body of the city or in a college or school located in the heart of the town.

(b) There should be no Study Centre in the campus of a university. Wherever a Study Centre has been established within a university campus, it should be merged with the main university library. The Commission would not be in a position to provide any further assistance for such a Centre, unless it is shifted to a place as envisaged at (a) above, latest by the beginning of the academic session 1977-78.

(c) The staff of the Study Centres should be on the strength of the main library of the university.

17. ASSISTANCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS CENTRE IN COLLEGES UNDER THE RS. 5 LAKHS SCHEME

The Commission has recently taken a decision that assistance for establishment of Non-Resident Students Centre will also be made available from within the Rs. 5 lakhs scheme for colleges, within the overall provision available for construction of buildings. The colleges may, accordingly, if they assign priority to this programme, include a proposal for the setting of a Non-Resident Students Centre in their programme for general development in the current Fifth Plan period.

In the case of a college which has a student enrolment of 1000 or above, the assistance available from the Commission will be Rs. 70,000. In the case of colleges which have a student enrolment of less than 1000 at the degree classes, the UGC assistance will be limited to Rs. 35,000. Colleges which have already received assistance from the Commission for the establishment of Non-Resident Students Centre in the earlier plans will not be eligible for further assistance under this programme. If a college with a student enrolment of 1000 and above has availed of only assistance upto Rs. 35,000, a further grant for extension of the existing centre or construction of another centre would also be given by the Commission but such assistance will be within the total grant of Rs. 70,000 admissible for such a college.

Proposals according to the following norms may be forwarded by the colleges through universities to which they are affiliated :

Items of Construction and Service	*Norms Suggested*
1. Provision for canteen, recreation room, reading room, bath rooms and W.Cs	Floor Area — 2000 sq.ft. (4000 sq. ft. for a college with a student enrolment of 1000 or above)*
2. Water supply and sanitary fittings	7½% of the building cost.
3. Electrification	10% of the building cost.
4. Contigencies	3% of the building cost including services.
5. Architect's fee	Not exceeding 4% of the estimated cost of building for preparation of plans and estimates and for supervision (for plans and estimates only, not exceeding 1½%.)

* If a college with a student enrolment of 1,000 or above has already availed of a grant for a non-resident students centre, the fact may be indicated. A further grant for the construction of another centre or extension of the existing centre may be given within the total grant of Rs. 70,000 admissible for such a college. For a college with a student enrolment below 1,000 the grant is limited to Rs. 35,000 (if not already availed of).

18. STUDENTS AID FUND IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The scheme of Students Aid Fund was initiated to enable needy students in the universities and colleges to have some assistance for paying tuition and examination fees or for purchasing books. The students may also be assisted to meet their hostel, mess, clothing or medical expenses and/or also for meeting bus and/or local train fares, if their needs are considered genuine. The assistance to be provided to the students out of Students Aid Fund should be in the form of reimbursement of the expenditure on different items and the payment in cash should be restricted to the minimum. No scholarships or stipends will be given from this fund. The Commission pays to the universities a grant equal to twice the amount

collected by them from their departments and affiliated colleges subject to the following with effect from 1-7-1977.

(a) Universities having direct enrolment below 5,000 — Rs. 25,000 per annum

(b) Universities having direct enrolment of 5,000 and above — Rs. 50,000 per annum

Grants ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 10,000 per annum are paid to the colleges on the basis of the enrolment as per details below.

Enrolment	*Amount in Rupees*
250 or below	1,500
Between 251–500	2,000
Between 501–750	3,500
Between 751–1000	4,500
Between 1001–1250	5,500
Between 1251–1500	6,500
Between 1501–2000	7,500
Between 2001–2500	8,500
2501 and above	10,000

Provided that no grant will be sanctioned to a college if its enrolment is below 100 if the college provides two-year degree courses and below 150, if the college is providing three-year degree courses.

The grant for a particular year will be released to the colleges in one instalment on the basis of enrolment figures relating to the preceding year (as on 15th August or 15 days after the close of admission whichever is later).

While determining the Commission's share of assistance the enrolment of pre-university or pre-degree or intermediate classes would not be taken into account and all colleges included under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act including professional colleges will be eligible for assistance under the Students Aid Fund Scheme. While the UGC grant will be equivalent to the amount collected by the colleges, it is open to the college to make collection from all students including PUC/Intermediate/Postgraduate and it will also be in order if assistance under this fund is given to all students of the college. However, the ceiling of grant payable by the UGC will be determined on the basis of the enrolment in degree classes.

The universities and colleges have been advised by UGC to notify the Students Aid Fund Scheme in their prospectuses.

19. DEVELOPMENT OF PLAY FIELDS AND PURCHASE OF ACCESSORIES FOR GAMES AND SPORTS — FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

On the recommendations of the Working Group on Student Welfare Programmes, the Commission has decided to provide financial assistance

to universities and colleges for the development of play fields and purchase of accessories for games and sports on the following sharing basis :

	Allocation	*UGC Contribution*
(a) University	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 11,250
(b) College	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 7,500

The assistance for the above scheme would be provided outside the Fifth Plan allocation of the Univerisity or Rs. Five lakhs scheme. However, in view of the limited funds available with the Commission, the availability of play fields and the interest and performance of Institutions in the field of games and sports would be taken into consideration while deciding the assistance to be provided under the above scheme. Such institutions as have already received assistance from the Commission for the above purpose under the National Sports Organisations programme, would not be eligible for fresh assistance during the Fifth Plan.

The Commission's assistance under this programme is not available for the purchase or acquisition of land and may be utilised only for the improvement of play fields or courts or pitches required for the games and sports conducted by the Institutions. If necessary, a part of the grant could be utilised for the purchase of equipment or accessories for such games and sports excluding day-to-day consumable articles like shuttle cocks, cricket balls, tennis balls etc.

It may be mentioned that the main objective of promoting games and sports in the universities and colleges should be to enable the participation by as large number of students as possible.

20. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF GYMNASIA

On the recommendations of the Working Group on Student Welfare Programmes, the Commission has decided to provide assistance for the construction of gymansia to Universities and Colleges having a direct enrolment of 1500 and above, excluding PUC, Pre-Engineering etc. The assistance to be provided by the Commission would be on 75:25 sharing basis and will be provided outside the plan allocation of the university or Rs. Five lakhs scheme.

The University or College may plan the gymnasium to be constructed, keeping in view the actual requirements and the guidelines laid down for gymnasia in the Playing Field Manual published by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

21. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE EXTENSION OR CONSTRUCTION OF CANTEENS INCLUDING FURNITURE OR EQUIPMENT IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Under the Scheme of Provision of Canteens/Cafeteria in Universities and Colleges, keeping in view the likely funds that may be made available to the Commission during the Fifth Plan, it has been decided that assistance may be provided for the extension or construction of canteens including furniture or equipment subject to the following:

1. In the case of (a) universities having a direct enrolment of 1000 students and above and (b) Colleges having an enrolment of 1000 students or above (in Three Year Degree Course) and 650 or above (in Two Year Degree Course) but excluding PUC or Intermediate classes — would be eligible for assistance under this scheme. The assistance will be provided outside the Fifth Plan allocation on a sharing basis 2/3 (UGC) : 1/3 (Institution) for construction/ extension and furniture and equipment. No assistance will be provided for crockery and utensils.
2. The seating capacity in the Canteen or Cafetaria may not be provided for more than 10% of the students on roll (excluding Pre-University/Intermediate) but the maximum seating capacity that may be provided should not exceed 200 students at any given time.
3. Areas to be provided in the canteen and the kitchen attached to it should not exceed the norms provided by the Commission for dining halls of hostels i.e. 10-12 sq. ft. (1.0 to 1.1 sq. m.) per person for main hall and kitchen-pantry area at the rate of 5-7 sq. ft. (0.5 to 0.7 sq. m.) per person to be accommodated in the Canteen/ Cafetaria.

On the recommendations of the Working Group on Student Welfare Programmes the Commission has decided to provide assistance for the establishment or improvement of canteens on a sharing basis of 2/3 (UGC) 1/3 (Institution), also to those colleges which have enrolment less than 650 in the case of colleges offering 2-year degree courses and less than 1,000 in the case of colleges offering 3-year degree courses. But in such cases the assistance to be provided would be treated as one of the schemes under the Rs. Five lakhs Scheme and provided that the college is eligible to be considered under this scheme.

The canteens to be provided should neither be constructed nor furnished as restaurant but on an austere basis. While designing the construction, the institutions, wherever possible, should take advantage of the open space that may be available for outdoor seating.